

liger animals—animals with feelings akin to our own, as far as their consciousness has been developed. Of course animals, like men, differ in the degree of development of the attributes of rationality. The thoroughbred horse, and the trotter, the lady's saddle horse, and the family pet, are all more intelligent, owing to being better educated, than the coarse-bred drudge; yet all have have reason—all think. Doubtless they connect ideas and draw inferences, form attachments, exhibit great affection, and have their likes and dislikes, according as they are well or ill-treated. You must, if you would be a successful practitioner gain the confidence of your patient, just as the children's physician must by kindness gain theirs. You can see this illustrated daily. A person who is not a horseman goes up to a horse in such a way as to frighten him, because he has not learned the meaning which horses attach to certain motions. Let a horseman go up to the same horse with a confident manner, using a lively, encouraging expression, putting his hand confidently on his neck, and the horse at once recognizes in this stranger whom he has never seen before a person in whom he can place confidence. A man who is unaccustomed to horses goes up to a strange horse in a stall, usually with his mouth shut holding his breath—and his hands extended—with the result probably of being kicked in pure self-defence by the startled animal. Never approach an animal without first warning him by a friendly word; satisfy him that you mean no harm; show confidence in him—and he will judge you correctly, and will trust you. Show fear and want of confidence and he is quick to read your thoughts. This you will see daily in the administration of medicine and performance of operations on horses. The expert, confident practitioner will have no trouble in administering medicines, whereas the timid non-confident man will meet with all sorts of difficulty by the want of confidence felt by the intelligent horse who is quick to read and know his inexperience.

HOUSES ARE CREATURES OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

Look at that little colt, the pet and darling of the whole family, fondled and petted by them all—the object of ceaseless care and attention, in whose future the head of the house counts for achievements which will give him pleasure and profit. He has a comfortable, happy home, till on trial he is

found too slow, and so he is sold for a small price. He passes into a cruel heartless trainer's hands, who is bound to "take out what's in him." No more fondling now; nothing but hard work, the free use of the whip and spur. Sore in body, dejected in spirit, lamed from over-work, he is again sold. He passes into the hands of one after another, till he is doomed to end his miserable life as a drudge in a night cab or pedlar's waggon. Do you not think that that poor animal, in whom memory is so prominent a faculty, thinks often of former happy days in colthood's pleasant hours when he knew nothing but joy and gladness. I think he does, and often heaves a sigh when he thinks of his now miserable fate. Gentlemen, let me urge you to treat all your patients kindly. Never wantonly inflict even the least pain, either by medicinal agents or surgical operation. Many of our profession, unthinkingly no doubt, cause hours or days of unutterable, at least unuttered, anguish by blisters. Some practitioners order a blister to the throat, slides or legs with as little hesitation as they would cold water. Gentlemen, let each of you who have not experienced the pain, the hours or days of suffering caused by a blister, apply one to your own body to-night, and you will have a fuller conception of the suffering they cause, and you will everafter hesitate before applying them empirically and unnecessarily, as is so often done. So, too, with other remedies, such as firing and blistering, and many operations, necessary and unnecessary. The application of a hot iron, the cutting with a sharp knife, all cause pain. The very infliction of these tortures is often accompanied by violence which terrifies the poor animal. Imagine a timid young person, roughly caught, bound and burned with a hot iron. Which do you think would affect him most, the mental strain or the bodily pain? Such a shock to a nervous system might dethrone reason and leave the person a wreck for life. Now the same occurs in a minor degree in your patients. Very often the shock to the nervous system is more severe to a horse than even the cruel operation. In all your operations on horses never forget their highly developed nervous system and their sense of feeling. Do unto them as you would wish to be done to, or as you would act to a human friend. Never speak harshly to an intelligent horse, or other animal, much less apply the cruel lash which bruises the skin, causing

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